

Weather

Fine and cold today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 40.8 and the minimum 22.1, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 42.5 and 14.7.

THE CHINA PRESS

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A Live Newspaper Devoted
to Progress in China

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SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1919

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FURTHER TROUBLE LIKELY IN GERMANY FROM EXTREMISTS

Spartacus Group Expected
To Make New Att: mpt
To Get Power

MARSHAL TROOPS

Government Will Try To
Dominate Meeting Of
National Assembly

FORM NEW PARTY

Liebknecht And Followers
Make Clean Break From
Independent Socialists

(French Wireless)

Paris, January 2.—(Via Lyons and Koukazza). According to the Frankfurter Nachrichten, fresh troubles are expected to break out in Berlin. The Spartacus Group has distributed some leaflets which would lead one to suppose that it wishes to make a fresh effort to seize the power. The same newspaper says that the Government is seriously employing transferring outside Berlin the whole naval division and it seems now to have decided to impose its will at the National Assembly which will meet on the 5th or 6th February, probably in Berlin.

Some strong forces of troops from the West have left for Posen and Silesia.

Spartacus Group In New Party
(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Copenhagen, December 31.—A congress of supporters of the Spartacus group in Berlin, at which a hundred delegates from the whole of Germany were present, passed unanimously a motion of Dr. Liebknecht dissolving themselves from the Independent Socialists and forming a new party called the Communist Labor Party.

A great sensation was caused by the appearance of a Russian Soviet delegation headed by Radék, who is the head of the Bolshevik propaganda school at Moscow, and who delivered an address in the name of the Russian Soviet.

Monarchist Plot Discovered

London, December 31.—The Daily News published a message from Munich stating that a monarchist movement, with its center in Munich and ramifications throughout the country districts of Bavaria, has been discovered. Forty persons, including officers, have been arrested. The conspirators planned to capture the arsenal and to arrest the Soviet executive.

Copenhagen, December 31.—A new German cabinet has been appointed. Herr Scheidemann will control foreign affairs. General Noske will control military affairs and Herr Wissel will control social affairs. Huge demonstrations of Independent Socialists and members of the Spartacus party and sailors took place in Berlin on Sunday on the occasion of the funerals of the victims of a recent fighting. Rain fell and there were no disorders. Rebellion In Silesia.

Copenhagen, December 31.—A message from Berlin states that the despatch of troops to Upper Silesia was due to the outbreak of a veritable rebellion there. Incited by Poles, Bolsheviks, clericals and Spartacus supporters, the miners have committed acts of robbing numerous mines while one mine has been flooded. Damage to the extent of several millions of marks has been done.

COOLIE WAR VETERANS STARTING BACK HOME

British Steamer Pyrrhus To
Take First Contingent
To China

(French Wireless)

Havre, January 2.—(Via Lyons and Koukazza). The Chinese employed in various works in the war during the crisis to assist in manual labor, are being sent back to their country. The British s.s. Pyrrhus has arrived in Liverpool to take back the first contingent to China.

U.S. Shipping Board Orders Drop In Rates For Cargo To China

Reduction From G.\$50 To G.\$30
A Ton Soon To Shanghai
Business Men

(American Wireless To Reuter)

San Francisco, January 2.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—The Foreign Trade Department of the Chamber of Commerce has been advised by representatives of the United States Shipping Board that ocean freight rates from San Francisco to China and Japan have been reduced to \$30 a ton and to \$25 a ton to and from San Francisco and Manila. This material reduction will attract trans-Pacific cargo from the Middle West, it is expected. The Shipping Board also assured the department that the necessary tonnage will be assigned and merchants may look for ample space at still lower rates in the near future.

Great Relief to Shanghai

The reduction from the current rates of G. \$50 and G. \$40 a ton, with a promise of a further drop, means that American importers here will be able to compete with other nations who have already started marketing their goods. The lowering of freight rates has been badly needed as many Shanghai importers have been unable to get cargo from America during the past two months. With ample tonnage promised, the situation will be aided materially.

Importers here have been expecting the drop since the announcement that freight is coming from London at 48 shillings a ton was made.

It is not expected that the United States Shipping Board will attempt to regulate the homeward rates, which are at present between G. \$35 and G. \$40 per ton.

China Asks Return Of Peking Instruments Stolen By Germans

Will Ask Peace Conference To
Restore Loot From Astro-
nomical Observatory

(American Wireless To Reuter)

San Francisco, January 2.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—Dr. W. W. Willoughby, who has been in China for some time, has arrived here. He says that China will ask the peace conference to order the return to it of the priceless ancient bronze astronomical instruments stolen from the Chinese imperial observatory by German troops of the Boxer expedition and sent to Potsdam as loot.

The Chinese army and navy advisers to the Chinese peace delegation are expected here on the Pacific Mail liner Colombia.

CHINA WILL DEMAND RETURN OF KIAOCHOW

Readjustment Of Trade Rela-
tions Also To Be Asked At
Peace Conference

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, December 31.—The Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs, who is at the head of the Chinese peace delegation en route to Paris, declared that China will demand the return of Kiaochow and readjustment of China's international trade relations in order to place her on a footing of equality with other nations.

China's New Tariff Put Up To Powers

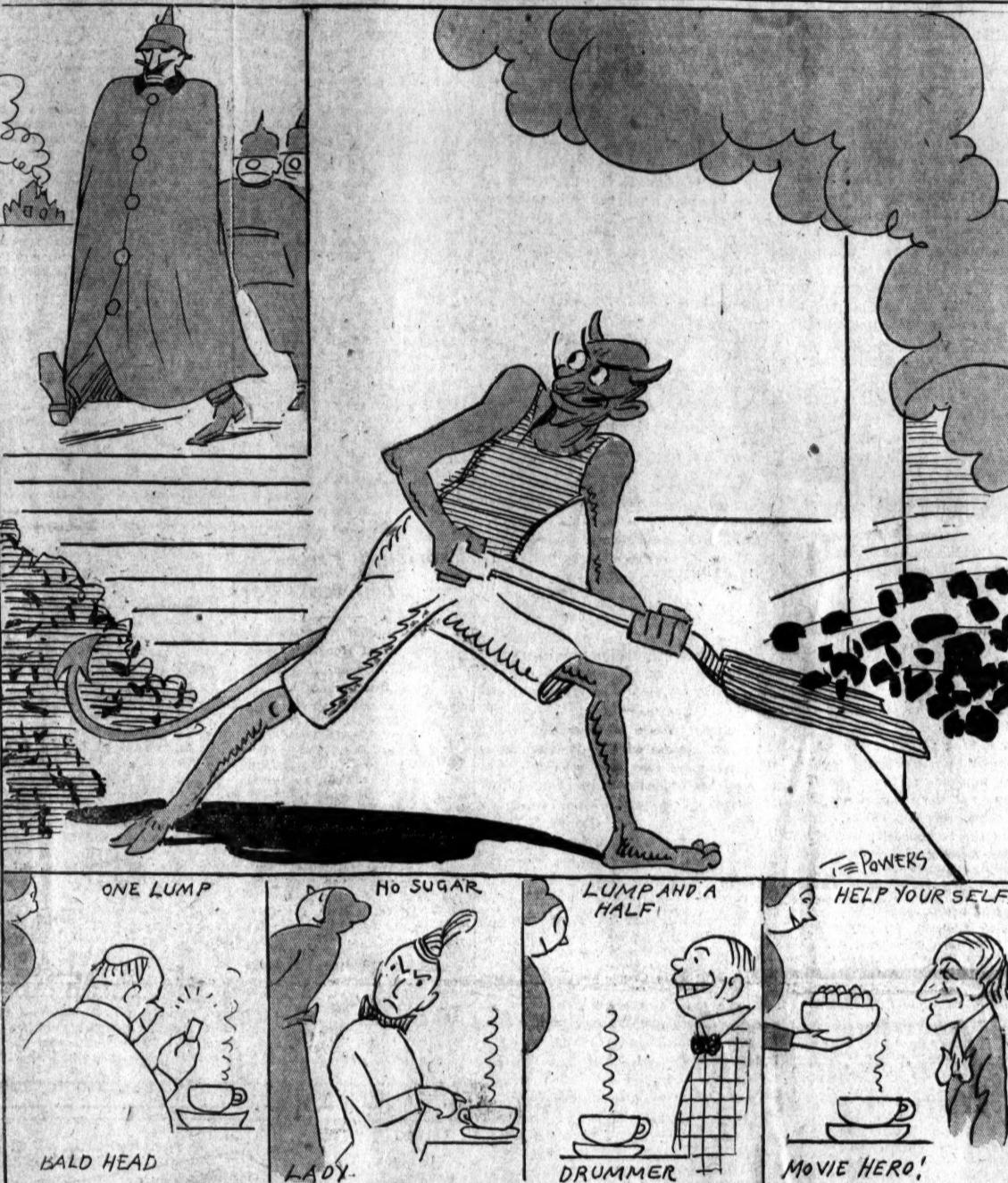
Revised Schedule Of Duties
Submitted After Year's
Work In Shanghai

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, January 2.—The text of the revised Maritime Customs tariff has been completed by the Tariff Revision Committee after a year's sitting at Shanghai and has been submitted to the Government concerned. It is hoped that there will not be great delay in its ratification, as it is based on a formula that has already been agreed upon by the Treaty Powers. It is estimated that the new tariff will result in an increase of from eighteen million to twenty-three million taels in the Customs revenue annually.

Keep The Home Fires Burning

By T. E. Powers



AIR ATTACKS ON BERLIN NEAR WHEN END CAME

Special British Squadron Com-
pleted Preparations Three
Days Before Armistice

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 1.—A despatch of Major-General Trenchard, commanding the Independent Air Force, explaining the policy of air raid on Germany, says that alternatives were sustained attack on one large center after another until each was destroyed or to attack as many industrial centers as possible. The latter plan was adopted because our forces were not sufficient to carry out the former, which even with greater forces would have taken another five years to execute.

General Trenchard incidentally mentions that an air group commanded by Colonel S. Mulock, was established in England for bombing Berlin but it only received machines capable of carrying out the work at the end of October, and although everybody worked day and night to get them ready for attack they were only completed three days before the signing of the armistice.

Restrictions Lifted On Imports Into U.S.

(American Wireless To Reuter)

San Francisco, January 2.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—The representative of the War Trade Board announced today the removal of import restrictions on all articles in Restrictions Number Two, except manganese and glassware. This goes into effect immediately.

COUNT PLUNKETT FREED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 31.—Count Plunkett, who has been elected as Member of Parliament for North Roscommon and who was interned in England for eight months in connection with the German plot in Ireland, has been released unconditionally and has arrived in Dublin.

Lloyd George To Decide On Cabinet Within Week

Numerous Changes Are Expected, With Status Of
Labor Party Members Uncertain

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 31.—Mr. Lloyd George goes to Wales today where it is expected he will settle the reconstruction of the Ministry. It is believed that the new appointments will be announced before the Prime Minister goes to Paris next week. There will be numerous changes, the chief being in the Exchequer, the Home Office and the War Office. The papers state that the Cabinet will be limited to one dozen.

There is much speculation regarding the attitude of the Laborites towards office. It is believed that Mr. Lloyd George intends to invite them to participate in the Government. Ministerial papers state that with the pacifist section gone, the Laborites will probably reconsider their decision not to participate in the Government and Mr. Barnes, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Parker and Mr. Wardle are expected to continue in office.

The Daily News, however, says that the Labor party is determined to go to the Opposition. Mr. Clynes and Mr. Thomas are mentioned as Labor leaders, but as the miners form the strongest element of the party Mr. Adamson may be retained. An interesting point is the question whether Mr. Asquith's supporters will surrender the Liberal party funds to the Coalition Liberals, as ministerial papers demand, the latter pointing out that only five elected Liberals have definitely refused to co-operate with Mr. Lloyd George.

Called An Unfair Election

London, December 31.—The Manchester Guardian states that the election illustrates one of the dangers inherent in democratic gov-

ernment, namely, the ability of the party in power by seizing a moment of popular excitement and confusion to secure a verdict which is not genuine.

The paper alleges that the Prime Minister exploited the strong popular feeling regarding the punishment of Germany. It believes, however, that Mr. Lloyd George is better and will do greater things than his speeches presage.

As regards the Irish problem the paper expresses the opinion that only some supreme act of statesmanship will solve it.

The paper mentions incidentally that reports from all parts of the country show that women voted in larger proportions than men.

Old Political System Ruined

The Westminster Gazette, after saying that the old British system is in ruins, remarks that the Coalition did not obtain the votes of more than one-third of the electorate. Nevertheless it secured a five to two majority. The paper expects an early reaction and says that Liberalism must face the fact that the working class vote moves steadily towards the Labor Party and it must endeavor to find its place in the united democratic, progressive movement and thus prevent a class schism, which will follow if the middle-classes huddle together in a Center Party and the working-class stream into the labor movement, isolated from the non-laboring part of the community.

The Daily Mail says that Mr. Lloyd George is now at the mercy of his old enemies. Will they cajole him or be them?

The Daily Mail, elsewhere referring to the progress of Labor, says that its Election Bureau in

(Continued on Page 4)

JAPAN WILL GUARANTEE OPEN DOOR IN FAR EAST

Will Enter Peace Conference
Pledged To That Policy,
Says Baron Makino

(American Wireless To Reuter)

New York, January 2.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—Baron Makino, who arrived here with his party on his way to the peace conference as Japan's delegate, declared today that Japan will enter the peace conference pledged to the policy of the open door in the Far East and the maintenance of peace. As regards the Irish problem the paper expresses the opinion that only some supreme act of statesmanship will solve it.

The Far East, he said, offers a vast field for co-operation of the forces of reconstruction and those forces must necessarily be drawn from the ranks of the men who compose the chambers of commerce throughout Europe, Japan and China. Baron Makino will go to Washington to visit Baron Ishii, the Japanese Ambassador.

INTERNATIONAL COURT ON LABOR CONSIDERED

Britain May Submit To Peace
Conference Plan For Com-
mission On Employment

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 31.—The Daily Express states that the War Cabinet is considering a proposal to ask the Peace Congress to appoint a commission to inquire into the question of the international adjustment of the conditions of employment and to submit plans for a permanent international court which would secure joint action as regards this matter.

CLEMENCEAU GIVES TALK WITH WILSON ON NAVAL ISSUES

President Said He Was
Open To Conviction On
Freedom Of Seas

SOME DIVERGENCE

Says He Thinks About
Things That Don't
Touch Wilson

GEORGE IS QUOTED

British Premier Indicates His
Attitude In Conversation
With French Chief

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, December 30.—The Chamber of Deputies after a debate on foreign policy passed a vote of confidence in the Government by 416 votes to 7.

When the vote was taken the sitting had lasted twenty-four hours. M. Clemenceau in the course of his speech, alluded to the question of the freedom of the seas, mentioning a conversation that he had with President Wilson on the subject.

President Wilson said, "I will try to convince you but perhaps you will convince me."

M. Clemenceau replied to President Wilson by repeating a conversation that he had with Mr. Lloyd George, who had asked if M. Clemenceau thought it possible to recommend the war without the British fleet. M. Clemenceau replied, "no." Mr. Lloyd George added, "Will you place me in a position to recommend it?" M. Clemenceau replied, "yes."

M. Clemenceau added, "President Wilson approved my reply and we parted satisfied."

Wilson Man Of Open Mind

M. Clemenceau said that President Wilson was a man of extremely open mind, who inspired respect by the simplicity of his language and the noble candor of his mind. Continuing, M. Clemenceau said, "I would not be telling the truth if I said that I was in agreement with him on all points. I have things to think about which do not touch him as they do a man who for four years has seen the Germans in his own country."

Wilson's Conference In London

London, December 31.—The Morning Post states that the conversations between President Wilson and representatives of Great Britain and the British Dominions were very cordial and all participants were eminently satisfied that a good understanding had been reached. There were three stages: firstly, the meeting of the Imperial War Cabinet, at which complete agreement was reached regarding peace proposals affecting the Imperial Government and the Dominions; secondly, a conference between President Wilson and the representatives of the Imperial Government with a view to exchanging British and American proposals, and thirdly, a meeting of President Wilson and the Dominions Ministers.

The Questions Discussed

A high authority states that questions of reparation and indemnities (regarding which it is understood that the Dominions will submit separate demands), international maritime law, territorial delimitation and the fate of the German Colonies were discussed at these conferences. It is understood that the Dominions have received assurances that the ex-German Colonies will not be returned to Germany. There was no fundamental difference of opinion as regards the League of Nations which the Allies hope to put into effect as the first principle of the peace treaty.

The impression of the Dominions representatives is that the peace conference will be concluded earlier than was anticipated prior to President Wilson's visit.

The frankness of President Wilson and M. Clemenceau on the subject of the difficulties of the peace settlement is welcomed by the papers as clearing the way for the conference. It is pointed out that both utterances convey the impression that their underlying community of conviction is stronger than their differences.

HEAVY FIGHTING BEGUN IN MANY PARTS OF RUSSIA

Ukrainian Soviet Army in Action; German Evacuation Of Vilna Expected

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 31.—A Russian wireless message states that in the Petchora and Mezen regions we have continued to advance, capturing several villages after fierce fighting. In the Revel region the enemy landed 500 men and four guns. In the direction of Riga we have captured twenty guns. On the southern front strong enemy forces pressed us back to Grenovsk.

A Russian wireless message describes widespread operations, in which the Ukrainian Soviet Army is engaged in the neighborhoods of Khar'kov, Ekaterinoslav and Minsk. The message shows that the complete German evacuation of Vilna is expected. Chaos and anarchy reign at Brest Litovsk where the fortress has been dismantled.

London, January 1.—A Russian wireless message states:

We have advanced, in the direction of Revel, to the Leksha-Kolk line. We have captured Romotko, near Wenden, also Romorosh on the Dvina and Ussiani on the Spetznitsy-Penevsky railway.

We have taken Ufa which is the capital of the White Guards westward of the Urals.

The Lithuanian bourgeois Government has left Vilna for Kovno.

Paris, December 31.—Le Journal publishes a letter from Petrograd showing that the Red Guards suppressed a big revolt of peasants against the Bolsheviks in the Moscow district recently with wholesale massacres and burnings.

Pichon Gives Reasons For Landing In Russia

Paris, December 30.—M. Pichon, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the course of a speech, said: "We have gone to Archangel and Siberia and have cleared the Trans-Siberian Railway in order to preserve for ourselves potential means of intervening at the moment when intervention may be necessary in the country, where our nationals may be in danger. We have landed troops at Odessa and Batum only until the Rumanian armies shall be reconstituted. The Allies aim at preserving the healthy portion of Russia against Bolshevism, but the strictest orders have been given to the military chiefs that the efforts necessary to crush Bolshevism must be made by Russian forces."

"There is not a single man arriving from Russia, not even the most out-and-out Socialist, who has not warned me against the Bolshevik Government and urged me to isolate this scourge. A peace allowing the Russians to continue to exist in a state of civil war with the present hateful, abominable government would not be a peace of justice. We should be constantly threatened with the resumption of hostilities."

Bolshevik Advance In Estonia

London, December 31.—Reliable information has reached London that the Bolsheviks have continued to advance in Estonia on a wide front and help is urgently necessary.

KOLTCHAK ISSUES ORDERS

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Harbin, January 2.—Owing to the fact that the Bolsheviks are again displaying activity in many places on the Trans-Siberian Railway, Admiral Koltchak has ordered the military authorities to use all measures immediately to suppress disorders.

It is reported that General Pepli's army at Perm captured a large number of Red Guards, also six guns, many machine-guns and quantities of military stores. The Bolshevik army is retreating, pursued by Cossacks. The number of prisoners is daily increasing.

In connection with the successes of the new Russian army, large numbers of peasants are hastily collecting funds for the army and offering bread and other supplies.

Admiral Koltchak has proclaimed the mobilization of all officers who are able to carry arms.

The advance of the Russian troops towards Tzaritzin continues successfully.

PEKING AGREES TO HOLD PARLEY IN SHANGHAI CITY

Concession Reported To Have Been Made To Demands Of South

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, January 2.—It is understood that the Government will agree to the holding of the peace conference between North and South at Shanghai providing it is held in the Chinese City and not in the International Settlement.

Germans In League To Protect Kaiser

Organise To Obtain Evidence Exonerating Him From Guilt In Causing War

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, December 30.—The Nieuwvand states that Count Bentinck would not be displeased if the Kaiser departed. It is considered probable that the Kaiser will leave for another estate and live on it. He is suffering from nervousness, making conversation difficult.

Copenhagen, December 31.—A league of German men and women to protect William II's personal life and security, formed in Berlin, has issued an appeal denying that its purpose is other than that described in the league's official name and exhorting diplomats and others to furnish information for a projected White Book exculpating the ex-Kaiser from guilt in connection with the war. Prince Henry of Prussia was offered the presidency of the league but he declined, saying that Marshal von Hindenburg should be appointed.

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WILSON DUE TO ARRIVE IN ITALY YESTERDAY

King Victor Emmanuel Goes To Frontier In Special Train To Meet Him

(French Wireless)

Paris, January 2.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). The President of the United States, accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Wilson, Admiral Grayson, General Leorat and General Hartz, left Paris on Wednesday evening for Rome. President Wilson, who passes through Modena, Turin and Genoa, arrives in Rome on Friday morning.

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Paris, January 2.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—President Wilson arrived here Tuesday night from England and spent New Year's Day resting. Before departing for Italy he authorized the following statement concerning his trip to England:

"President and Mrs. Wilson expressed their very great pleasure at the delightful cordiality of their welcome. The President expressed great satisfaction at finding how closely the purpose and feeling of the people of Great Britain corresponds with the purpose and feeling of the people of the United States."

Rome, January 2.—President Wilson will arrive at the Italian frontier this morning. He will be met by King Victor Emmanuel, American Ambassador Thomas Nelson Page and Count Macchi de Cellere, Italian Ambassador to the United States, who are in the royal special train bound for the frontier.

Washington, January 2.—A Berne despatch today said that the American Legation announces that President Wilson regrets that the pressure of his numerous other engagements prevents his visiting Switzerland.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 31.—President Wilson has left London for France. He was seen off at the station by the King and Queen and Mr. Lloyd George.

Huge crowds thronged the route from Buckingham Palace to Victoria Station, loudly cheering when the procession passed. The King and President Wilson were in the first carriage and the Queen, Mrs. Wilson and Princess Mary in the second. President Wilson inspected the Guard of Honor of Scots Guards, with the band of the Irish Guards, which was drawn up at the station.

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd George, the Earl and Countess of Reading, Mr. Bonar Law, Lord Robert Cecil, Mr. Walter Long, the American Ambassador and other well known personages, gave a farewell to the guests in the royal waiting room. The Countess of Reading presented Mrs. Wilson with a handsome bouquet. The President and Mrs. Wilson left in a royal train.

A member of President Wilson's suite, interviewed, said that the President was extremely pleased with his visit to Great Britain. He was deeply gratified by the warmth of his welcome everywhere. As regards the negotiations with which he was occupied, there was complete understanding between England and America.

London, December 31.—President Wilson arrived at Dover from London at 11 o'clock this morning. He was received by the naval, military and civil authorities and sailed for France at 11:30 on board the transport Brighton. The castle battery paid a royal salute as the transport left. British sailors accompanied the Brighton to mid-Channel, whence she was escorted by French destroyers. There was no aerial escort owing to bad weather.

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, January 2.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—Secretary of the Navy told the House Naval Affairs Committee today that by next summer the United States Navy will be equally divided into two great fleets known normally as the Atlantic and Pacific fleets.

(U.S. NAVY TO BE DIVIDED INTO TWO GREAT FLEETS)

Half To Be Kept In Atlantic And Other Half In Pacific

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U.S. TRANSPORT GROUNDS; ALL TAKEN OFF SAFELY

2,480 Soldiers, Sailors And Nurses, Some Wounded, On Ship In Accident

(American Wireless To Reuter)

New York, January 2.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—The transport Northern Pacific grounded off Fire Island, New York, with 2,480 soldiers, sailors and nurses on board. Many of the soldiers and sailors were wounded men. All abroad were removed and there was little danger. The ship is expected to be floated off tomorrow.

POLES DISPUTE CONTROL OF POSEN WITH GERMANS

Berlin Claims Disorder Has Been Put Down And Troops Disarmed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Warsaw, December 30.—An official Polish source confirms that the formation of a Coalition Government, representing all parts of Poland, is on the eve of formation. Demonstrations in Posen show that the Germans still hope to rule there and are arranging matters in such a fashion that the Allies at the Peace Conference will be confronted with an accomplished fact.

M. Paderewski received a great ovation in Posen. He declared that Poland's hour had struck when she would be again great and free and mistress of her own ports. The German authorities ordered M. Paderewski to leave immediately but he refused point-blank.

Copenhagen, December 31.—The Vorwarts states that the Poles obtained temporary control of Posen and court-martialed and shot a number of German officers and men, whereupon German troops were hurried up.

A later message from Berlin states that the Germans have proclaimed martial law in Posen, disarmed all troops excepting the town guards and police, closed all theaters and cinemas and prohibited meetings. Order has been restored.

Production Of Gold And Silver Declines Heavily In America

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, January 2.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—The gold production of the United States in 1918 fell to 3,312,000 fine ounces, worth \$68,492,000, the lowest in twenty years. Silver production dropped to 67,979,000 fine ounces, worth \$67,879,000, the lowest recorded since 1918.

ACT OF UNION PRESENTED TO RULER OF RUMANIA

Ferdinand Accepts Transylvanian Request To Extend Stay Over Dniester Basin

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Bucharest, December 30.—A mission representing the Transylvanian Government has presented the Act of Union to King Ferdinand. The latter acquiesced in their desire that he should reign over the entire Dniester basin as far as Tisza.

Obituary

Mr. John Pringle

Mr. John Pringle, until recently a district inspector of the Municipal Public Works Department, died yesterday at the General Hospital Thursday. Mr. Pringle was 55 years old and was taken sick about two months ago. He is survived by two sons, one of whom is serving with the Chinese Labor Battalion, while the other is in Shanghai. Funeral services will take place at the Bubbling Well Cemetery this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

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Effect Reorganisation In Mixed Court Staff

Work To Fall In Distinct Departments; Fee System Revised

To facilitate the workings of the Mixed Court the court staff has been reorganized to fall into three distinct departments, which will deal with criminal cases, civil cases and foreign cases. The reorganization was effected with the approval of the Consular Body and took effect from the first of the year.

Also dating from January 1 is a set of alterations and additions in the matter of Court fees, notice of which has been sent out by the Registrar to the various legal firms. The changes set forth concern the filing and hearing of cases under the Chinese civil jurisdiction and the issue of summons or warrant under the criminal jurisdiction. Under the new rule a fee of \$3 must be paid on filing a complaint through private prosecutor for the issue of a summons and a fee of \$10 for issue of a warrant.

PEKING SUB-INSPECTORS FOR LOCAL POLICE FORCE

Fifteen Chinese To Be Secured At Capital To Fill Positions Here

Fifteen Chinese policemen, to act as sub-inspectors in the Shanghai Municipal police department, will be selected in Peking by Major A. H. Hilton Johnson, Deputy-Superintendent of the local force, and will be on duty here in two or three weeks. The men will be able to speak English fluently. Major Hilton-Johnson leaves for Peking Monday to get the men.

General Wu Ping-hsian, Chief of the Metropolitan Police, is co-operating with the local authorities in the securing of the additions to the Shanghai department.

The men are expected to fill the missing link between the force and foreign officers. The plan, first proposed six months prior to the Hongkew riots, was furthered in the report of the Hongkew affair made by the head of the Shanghai Department.

Mr. K. J. McEuen.

TLS. 100,000 LIBEL SUIT FILED AGAINST CHAMBER

Chinese Body And Mr. Chu Pao-san Made Defendants In Action

A TLS. 100,000 libel action against the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce and Mr. Chu Pao-san, chairman of the Chamber, has been filed in the Mixed Court by Tang Ziang-shou, proprietor of the Chen Yu Products Co., 544 Honan Road.

The action is based on an article published in the Sun Wan Pao under the heading "Beware of False Mercantile Houses Engaged in Financial Fraud," in which the plaintiff's concern was mentioned. The petition alleges that as a result of the notice the plaintiff's business has suffered, his Tientsin branch having to close its doors.

Peking Is Hopeful Kiangkwan Claims May Be Settled Soon

Hopes for an amicable adjustment of the claims and counter-claims brought by the China Merchants Steam Navigation Co. and the Hupeh Government in connection with the sinking of the former company's steamer Kiangkwan are expressed in a telegram from the Peking cabinet to Mr. Shen Shou-kwan, Judge of the Naval Court of Inquiry, which has been hearing the case at Lungtun. Negotiations have been going on between the steamship company and the Peking authorities for the past two months. The hearings at Lungtun have been postponed on four consecutive occasions on account of failure of the claimants to appear.

News Briefs

Lieut. Colin Campbell, formerly well known in Shanghai as manager of the Eastern Garage, returned to this port on Thursday from East Africa, where for the last seven months he has been in charge of the Dulah Salam workshop. He expects to proceed to Vladivostok in the near future, where he will take charge of the British motor transport service in Siberia.

Mr. F. L. Marshall acknowledges receipt of cards, puzzles, pipes, etc., from Country Club, Mrs. H. C. Davis, Messrs. L. Ashcroft, Douglas, Fleming, C. L. Williams, V. H. Bourne, N. T. Saunders, E. Wheeley, E. C. Pearce, J. Singer, and C. E. Peacock.

Handsome wall posters and pictorial calendars have been received from Messrs. Alex. Ross and Co., the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Osaka Shosha Kaisha and the Lee Hing Printing Co.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company announces that the Ecuador, due here from the United States on January 10, will connect with the Santa Cruz at Manila. The Santa Cruz will go direct from Nagasaki to Manila, thence to Singapore, Calcutta and Colombo.

Mr. Roger S. Greene of Peking is in Shanghai. Mr. Greene, who is in charge of the Rockfeller Foundation work in China, will leave shortly for the United States.

Although many Chinese insisted on exchanging Yokohama Specie Bank and Bank of Taiwan notes for silver at the two institutions yesterday the run on the banks has practically stopped. Japanese bankers deny that a meeting was held to investigate further the causes of the run and to organize against the rumored boycott by Chinese.

Death in action is announced of Mr. D. A. Shanks of the Royal Flying Corps, formerly of the Tongshan Engineering College teaching staff.

Dr. Arthur Smith, the Chinese scholar, has recovered from his attack of pneumonia and has left hospital.

The marriage of Captain Floyd Hafield, the adjutant of the 15th U. S. Infantry, and Miss Dechamp, niece of Mr. van Meus of the Kulan Mining Administration, Tongshan, took place in Tongshan Tuesday.

Lieutenant-Colonel de la Pere Robinson, formerly of the Lancashire Fusiliers stationed in Yokohama, passed away in England in his 51st year, it is learned.

According to news received in Yokohama, Miss Ruth Law, American aviator, left San Francisco by the Pacific Mail s.s. Ecuador on 544 Honan Road.

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**B.W.W.A. AND RED CROSS
OUTFIT DESTITUTE PARTY**

Local Organisations Equip Russian Soldiers And Nurses Here But Few Hours

Fifty-six Russian officers, five enlisted men and nine nurses, all in destitute condition, arriving here late Thursday night from Persia and departing for Vladivostok yesterday afternoon, were completely outfitted during the few hours they were in Shanghai by the British Women's Work Association and the American Red Cross.

The British Association supplied underclothes, padded waistcoats, mufflers, socks and heavy overcoats to the officers and men and the American Red Cross outfitted the lady nurses with plenty of clothing. The party, in charge of a British army officer, arrived on the P. & O. liner *Dilwara* and left on the Astrachan, which also took a big shipment of supplies for Siberia.

Complete equipment for 500 Russian officers was sent by the Allied War Relief Association and 250 tons of refugee garments, hospital supplies and clothing were shipped by the local chapter of the American Red Cross.

The officers' equipment, about 75 cases each, was purchased and many fixtures here by the Allied War Relief Association. Taels 6,500 was sent to the local association as a contribution from Hongkong.

The American Red Cross shipment was made up principally of refugee garments. Forty cases of hospital supplies and 416 packages were sent.

CHINESE GIRLS IN PLAY FOR SIBERIAN ORPHANS

Produce Dickens' Christmas Carol At Union Church In Aid Of Fund

Thirty Chinese girls, students at the Eliza Yates Memorial School, gave an unusual production of "The Christmas Carol," an adaptation of Dickens' tale, at the Union Church, Nanking, last night in aid of the Siberian Orphans Fund. The girls handled the difficult male and female parts with credit. The production was directed by Mrs. Evan Morgan. Miss Florence Hong, as Ebenezer Scrooge, and Miss Sophia Bau, as Bob Cratchit, were particularly good.

Between the second and third scenes Miss F. Aycough, secretary of the Allied War Relief Association, told of the terrible condition of the Siberian orphans and pointed out the necessity for prompt aid.

The synopsis: Scenes I Marley's Ghost. Scene II Spirit of Christmas Past. Scene III Spirit of Christmas Present. Scene IV A Merry Christmas to Everybody.

Characters Ebenezer Scrooge, Florence Hong; Bob Cratchit, his wife, Sophia Bau; Mrs. Cratchit, Bessie Zang; Martha Cratchit, Estella Oo; Peter Cratchit, Woo Zien-we; Bellinda Cratchit, Lee Nok-tung; Tom Cratchit, Chang Yung-ying; Tiny Tim, Amy Tseng; Fred (his nephew), Bertha Soong; Dick (an old boy), Mary York; Soong (a boy), Father Tseng; Marry (his sister), Lily Zin Fezziwig; Annie Tsoung; Mrs. Fezziwig, Alice Tsoung; Three Misses Fezziwig, Dora Ling, Martha Yik, Ruth Chen; Scrooge (as a young man), Annie Wong; Dick Wilkins, Mary Fay; Philanthropy, George; Mr. and Mrs. School Pauline Zin, Louise Low, Yin Zufu; Marley's Ghost, Frances Wong; Spirit of Christmas Past, Ruth Tins; Spirit of Christmas Present, Pauline Kong.

Carol Singers, Irene Oo, Sarah Woo, Sophia Bau, Pearl An and others.

German Propaganda Actively Operating

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, January 2.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—Andre Tardieu, French High Commissioner to the United States, declared today that there were numerous signs that the work of the German propaganda was not dead and was still making itself felt in Britain and France as well as in the United States.

PICTURES OF U.S. SCHOOLS HERE FOR DISTRIBUTION

A number of sets of photographs of American schools and colleges, mounted for permanent display in Mission and Government Schools, YMCA, reading rooms, public libraries, etc., will shortly be received by the United States Committee on Public Information here. Applications for photographs should be made to Mr. Carl Crow, 112 Avenue Edward VII.

First Extradition From U.S. Territory

Prisoner Brought From Honolulu For Trial In American Court Here

The first extradition from American jurisdiction of a prisoner for trial in the American Court here was accomplished when Mr. J. J. Smidt, United States Marshal for Hawaii, reached Shanghai on the steamer Nanking bringing a man from Honolulu.

The extradition was due to the assiduous work of Mr. E. B. Rose, Acting United States District Attorney, to whom great credit is due for his persistent effort resulting in the establishment of a precedent which should make it easier to deal with a certain class of fugitive from China. Numerous attempts had been made previously to secure extradition from American jurisdiction but none were successful, a fact which gave rise to the supposition by many that prisoners could not be extradited to an extraterritorial jurisdiction.

The extradition was requested under sec. 1014 of the U. S. Revenue Statutes, reading as follows:

"For any crime or offense against the United States, the offender may, by any justice or judge of the United States, or by any commissioner of a circuit court to take a bill, or by any chancellor, judge of a supreme or superior court, chief or first judge of common pleas, mayor of a city, justice of the peace, or other magistrate, where he may be found, and agreeably to the usual mode of process against offenders in such State, and at the expense of the United States be arrested and imprisoned, or bailed, as the case may be, for trial before such court of the United States as by law has cognizance of the offense. Copies of the process shall be returned as speedily as may be into the clerk's office of such court, together with the recognizances of the witnesses for their appearance to testify in the case."

KOBE TRADE UP 1,000 TIMES IN 50 YEARS

Total Of Port's Commerce Increased From Million To Billion Yen

(Continued from Page 1)

Paris. December 29.—From a million to a billion yen in 50 years! That in briefest terms indicates the growth of the foreign trade of Kobe in the time that city has been developing from a little "fishing village near Hyogo" to the fourth city in size in the Japanese Empire, to the handling of about two-fifths of the entire foreign trade of the nation.

To give the exact figures from the returns of the Japanese Customs House, the total of imports and exports of Kobe in 1868 was Y. 1,137,140. The total in 1917 was Y. 10,699,429.

Even when it is remembered that the figures for the earlier years are not entirely trustworthy, this comparison serves better than perhaps any other to show the remarkable progress of this one city, which is really typical of the advance made by Japan as a whole in the half-century since its opening to the world.

In 1868 the exports were valued at Y. 449,383 and the imports at Y. 687,752. In 1917 the total was divided as follows: exports, Y. 479,770,358; imports, Y. 530,929,641. The stages of growth are indicated in the following table which gives the figures on Kobe's trade for each tenth year since 1868.

Exports Imports

1878 .. Y. 6,505,276 Y. 6,926,160

1888 .. 18,364,070 24,667,796

1898 .. 59,687,659 128,132,793

1908 .. 84,114,773 191,086,866

The figures for 1888 show one of the most remarkable increases of the whole 50-year period. The figures for 1888 were: exports, Y. 9,932,651; imports, Y. 9,499,172; total, Y. 19,432,823. In the two years between 1888 and 1888, the trade of the port had more than doubled.

In the first several years, as was natural, the foreign trade of Kobe and the other ports was practically entirely in the hands of the foreigners. In 1892 it was estimated that the Japanese had about 17 percent of Japan's total trade of Y. 180,000,000 in their hands. By 1907, when the Empire's total trade had grown in round figures to Y. 810,000,000, the share of the Japanese had risen to 49 percent.

Peking Political Notes From Chinese Press

A number of members of the Northern peace delegation also favor the holding of the peace conference in Shanghai, according to a telegram from Mr. Chu Chi-chien, the chief delegate to the Peiping Government. Mr. Tang Shao-yi, the Southern representative, is still firm in his decision to have the party in Shanghai.

The nine Peking peace delegates arrived in Nanking Thursday morning. Mr. Chu Chi-chien is making his headquarters at the Bank of Communications. He is coming to Shanghai to consult Mr. Tang Shao-yi before a formal session is called.

Immediate peace in China and concessions in Fukien and Shensi were urged in a cablegram sent by Dr. C. T. Wang, speaker of the defunct senate, to Peking. Mr. Wang said he was waiting in America for the arrival of Mr. Li Cheng-hsiang and will proceed to Europe with him.

The number of peace delegates to the European Peace Conference from the various countries has been fixed, according to information given out by a certain legation. The United States, Great Britain, France and Italy will send five each. Other war-participating countries will have three representatives. The new Republics in the Balkans will have two seats each while the South American Republics may send one delegate.

For any crime or offense against the United States, the offender may, by any justice or judge of the United States, or by any commissioner of a circuit court to take a bill, or by any chancellor, judge of a supreme or superior court, chief or first judge of common pleas, mayor of a city, justice of the peace, or other magistrate, where he may be found, and agreeably to the usual mode of process against offenders in such State, and at the expense of the United States be arrested and imprisoned, or bailed, as the case may be, for trial before such court of the United States as by law has cognizance of the offense. Copies of the process shall be returned as speedily as may be into the clerk's office of such court, together with the recognizances of the witnesses for their appearance to testify in the case."

MISS FLAVEN TO DANCE

Lovers of classical dancing will be pleased with the artistic work of Miss Alice Flaven, who has been engaged by the management of the Astor House for a series of classic and operatic dances.

The hearty welcome vouchsafed Miss Flaven New Year's Eve speaks volumes for her ability. She will give two interpretive dances during the dance in the ball room tonight and will also dance during the ten dansants on Tuesday and Friday.

Miss Flaven is a protégé of the internationally famous dancer, Ruth St. Denis. Miss Flaven worked under this talented teacher for two years, after which she scored a great success through her artistic work in the cities of the Pacific coast. Later she made a tour of the Orient and received equal praise from the public.

Prior to taking up interpretive dancing, Miss Flaven played in such well-known successes as *The Lily*, under the management of David Belasco, and *The Great Divide*, under Henry Miller.

L. George To Name Cabinet Next Week

(Continued from Page 1)

Paris. December 29.—The majority of the soldiers were Labor but anti-Pacifist. It says that during the election the Coalition distributed an immense number of free copies of party newspapers, also the Socialist Weekly, *The Herald*, among the troops.

The Times states that the country voted for men whose war records was beyond reproach. The Times asks whether Mr. Lloyd George will succeed in welding from his compact Party, imbued with his own ideals of progress. The paper says that it would be more hopeful if his majority was smaller and it urges him immediately to make a supreme effort to secure the co-operation of Labor as a real safeguard against reaction.

The result in Hyde follows:

Sir P. Sassoon, Coalition, 5,809; Mr. Forsyth, Labor, 3,427.

FRENCH PRESS SURPRISED

Paris. December 29.—The French press never expected such a tremendous Coalition victory in the British elections. The French papers state that it was a foregone conclusion that Mr. Snowden would be defeated while it was not astonishing that the Internationalist Mr. Henderson suffered the same fate as his influence was shaken when he advocated the idea of the Stockholm conference. The defeat of Mr. Asquith is considered full of significance. No one in Paris accuses Mr. Asquith of being lukewarm concerning the war but his conduct of it created much dissatisfaction and his defeat is regarded as a striking endorsement of Mr. Lloyd George's more energetic policy.

The influence of Mr. Lloyd George's political victory will make itself felt at the forthcoming Peace Conference.

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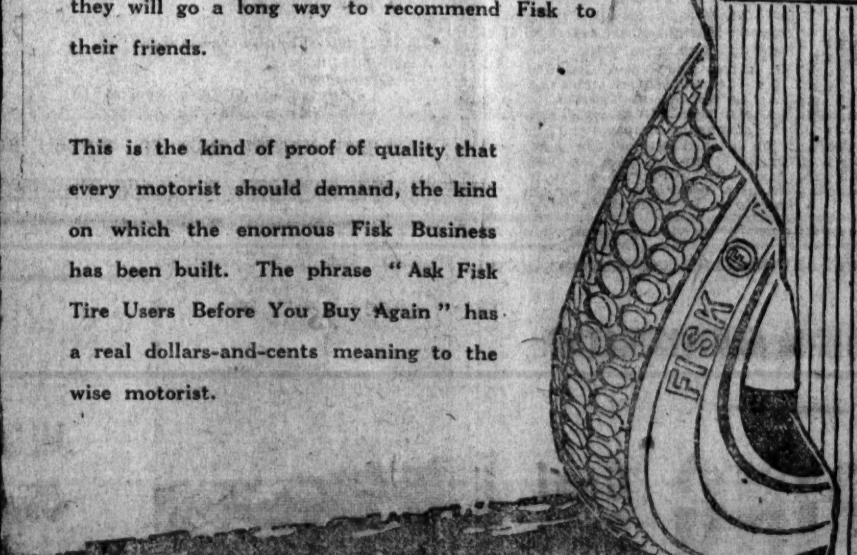
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What A Preacher Saw Under Fire

Rev. Karl Reiland, Rector Of St. George's, Tells Of
Fighters And Prisoners And Mustard Gas

New York, November 10.—Rev. Karl Reiland, rector of St. George's Church in Suyvassant Square, returned recently from a visit of several months to the battlefield of France.

Early last Spring the Red Cross asked Dr. Reiland to go before the men in the cantonments and impress upon them that there was no need for them to worry about their families while they were in the army, as the Red Cross and the Government would see that every soldier's wife, mother, and babies would be comfortable and well cared for.

Dr. Reiland felt that it was not right for any man to appear before men who were going into the inferno of the battlefield unless he too knew something of what they were to go through. He told the Red Cross this, and the result was that he went on to Paris in special detail to France. While there, as a member of several Red Cross units, he visited the battlefields from Soissons to Reims. He was present at the battle of Chateau-Thierry, at the battles of the Vesle and the Aisne, and was several times under fire.

He had been in Paris but a few days when an SOS call came from Chateau-Thierry and a relief unit started out at once. I was fortunate enough to be a member of it. What I saw there and subsequently on the Vesle, and still later in the hospitals, convalescent homes, and refugee centers qualified me to give our boys the message that her was now assigned to me.

At Chateau-Thierry Dr. Reiland slept in a cabin with two bags of sugar and one of coffee for a mattress. It was here that he saw the Red Cross start into the breach and the German counter-attack in the glow of American blood. After the fight, our boys rested in the woods and made flap-jacks. The Red Cross unit was encamped in the cemetery. The soldiers sent over and invited them to a flap-jack party, and there, with the cemetery shining white in the moonlight and the bodies of dead Germans everywhere, they cooked and ate flap-jacks.

"But this did not last long," said Dr. Reiland. "The battle progressed so rapidly that we were soon ordered on to another station. That was the way with us for weeks. We no sooner set up our unit than we were off again; ever supplies were asked for, handed out chocolates and cigarettes and mosquito nets to the boys, than a need arose for us a few miles further on. Our boys are some fighters, you know, and they do not understand the word 'retreat'."

He was white at Cresancy on the Marne that Dr. Reiland interviewed some boche prisoners. "There," he narrated, "I met the little boche who surrendered and, after surrendering, turned his machine-gun on his comrades, who fired back at him and finally killed him in catching him.

In spite of this he assisted the American soldier whose prisoner he was, and who had also received a shot in the leg, back to the American trenches. When the American soldier was taken to the hospital he refused to be quiet until assured that the little boche had been killed. This chap—he was only 16 and about five feet one or two—told me that he had never wanted to fight the Americans, but that the German officers had told them that if they were caught by the Americans they would be tortured and starved. The soldier who captured him was in a great hurry to take the mascot when the war is over."

Here Dr. Reiland paused in his narrative for a word about the magnanimity of the French. "It is no wonder," said he, "that their spirit trudges forward triumphantly. It is magnificent to see the work in the name of which France has suffered at the hands of Germany. Her soldiers have the least hatred in their hearts and display the most kindness toward the German prisoners of any of the Allied soldiers. Why, when I was talking to the little boche in the hospital a French General who was passing through the ward stopped up and looked down at him, patted his blonde head and sighed with a shake of his head. 'Too young! too young for war.'

"I saw another French officer lift a wounded German up and take a pillow from under his head because the poor fellow had lost his and the ambulance moved so fast over a ridge the German's head would be bumped. He had the man's head on his arm until the stretcher was lowered, when he put the pillow back. You can't put down a spirit as divine as that."

At Orleans there were hundreds of small sharpnel and gas cases. Dr. Reiland found that many of the men are suffering from mustard gas burns. This gas, the most cruel invention of the Hun, is cruder than the gas mask, for it makes its way to whatever part of the body is moist from respiration and inflicts deep burns.

"The hospital here," Dr. Reiland continues, "is the most wonderful one I have ever seen. It was an old principal building, and has now been renovated and equipped with all modern apparatus and fittings, and its staff members are specialists of merit.

"The Red Cross is rendering splendid service at Orleans among the established where the repatriates, the latter returned through Evian. With the aid of the French Government and the co-operation of the Roman Catholic

SAYS RUSSIA IS FAST BLEEDING TO DEATH

Worse Than The French Revolution, Declares President Thaikovsky

Archangel.—Russia is fast bleeding to death through a reign of terror which is worse than that of the French Revolution, and it remains to be seen if the world can bear to put down one of the world's greatest evils," President Nicholas Thaikovsky of the Provisional Government of the North, told a correspondent of the Associated Press recently.

"It is no longer a question of politics, he continued, referring to the Bolsheviks. Now the situation is worse than the French reign of terror. Victims executed now must be counted by the tens of thousands. All hair-splitting political reasons aside, the world must know that the Bolsheviks are no longer even a party, but are now merely a group of men determined to hold what they have seized by the merciless slaughter of those who oppose them.

"It is now only the question of putting down an evil. Persons escaping from Moscow, Petrograd and Volodga and reaching here bring indisputable stories of the excesses committed. The situation seems beyond the control of some Bolshevik leaders who themselves are revolting at the bloodshed.

LOCAL JOCKEYS TO RIDE AT HONGKONG RACE MEET

Shanghai Stables Will Be Represented At Meeting January 25, 26 and 27

Shanghai Race Club jockeys and several ponies winning races at the Autumn meeting will be seen in action at the Hongkong race meeting, which comes January 25, 26 and 27.

Some 25 local owners and jockeys will go to the Hongkong meeting, including Mr. John G. Stevenson, Capt. V. W. Hall, E. M. Moore, V. S. Price, W. H. G. W. B. O. Middleton, R. D. Duley, C. R. Burkhill, E. Moller, J. W. Umfreville, W. K. La. Marchand and R. Fash.

Today's Football

The first round of the inter-collegiate football championship will be played between Nanyang College and St. John's University this afternoon. The game will be played on the Nanyang College ground, Stocawef Road and the kick-off will be at 2:45 o'clock sharp. Capt. E. I. M. Barrett will act as referee.

RCC v. Club

The Shanghai Recreation Club and Shanghai Football Club will meet this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock on the RCC's ground.

The following will represent the RCC:

A. H. Remedios, G. N. Manley, B. H. Smith, C. Smith, A. Hansen, M. Serokin, L. P. Quincey, E. J. Cooke, A. Sofoulis, J. Gioulis, W. T. Manley (Capt.).

The following will represent the S.F.C.:

L. Berries, H. J. Johns, M. Tonkin (Capt.), C. Craigie Ross, A. Loonin, F. S. Ward, E. A. Brodie, W. C. G. Clifford, D. Drake, G. F. Forshaw, H. B. Olsen.

SFC. 2nd XI v. S.R.C. 2nd XI

The second elevens of the Shanghai Recreation Club and Shanghai Football Club will meet on the latter's ground at 2:30 p.m. today.

The following will represent the S.R.C.:

R. E. Manley, F. J. Brandt and S. Emanoodeen; J. A. Sinclair, J. Mahon, and Fred Madar; G. Johnson, E. Clifford, A. J. Willis, C. Madar and T. Emanoodeen.

The following will represent the S.F.C.:

S. Starling, A. P. Goldman, H. W. P. McMeekin, D. Arthur, T. S. Smeaton (Capt.), K. Mansfield, W. H. Leslie, J. B. Brown, R. T. Nash, F. R. Gabbott, S. T. Clarke. Represents: T. G. Pearson, F. S. Baker, J. Henry.

J. R. C. v. Customs

The Jewish Recreation Club eleven will play the Customs Recreation Club in a league match at Hongkong Park today, beginning at 2:30 p.m.

Following is the J.H.C. team:

D. Whiteman, H. J. Sant, J. B. Katz, R. A. Komarov, C. Fuxman, R. J. Moalem, M. Sternberg, G.

More Bank Claims To Be Heard Today

Thirteen claims against German individuals and firms brought by the Bureau of Liquidation of the Deutsche-Astatische Bank are set for hearing before Assessor Grant Jones and Magistrate Li in the Mixed Court today. The claims are against F. Seegerth, Dr. Foothke, M. Stern, H. Walkener—administrator of the estate of the late C. Thomas—R. Geneke, H. Walkener, Klemm Becker Baumert, C. Baedeker, W. Schmidt, the Gustav Boehmer Seifemwerke and K. Michaelis.

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WILL PROVE
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HAVE STOOD THE TEST
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Sales Agents

Tuttleman, H. Abrahams, A. Misra and H. Whitgob. Reserve: A. Rasquin, H. Whitgob and S. Kriger. St. Xavier's v. Willow

St. Xavier's second and the Willow Football Club will engage in a second league match at Hongkong Recreation Ground at 2:45 o'clock this afternoon.

St. Xavier's will be represented by Leitao, A. Horsten, W. Pavacho, F. Gutierrez, Sr., H. Corre-Real, N. Collaco, H. Carry, W. Murray, F. Aldecar, A. Gomes and V. Favacho. Reserve: V. Silva.

Socomy v. Navy

A navy team will provide opposition for the Socomy footballers in a game to be played this afternoon at 2:45 on the Widow's Monument ground.

Socomy will be represented by D. Sequeira, J. Stellingwerf, V. F. Maher, J. Harvey, V. Elliott, H. Wilson, C. Sofoulis, C. Ozorio, E. F. Mears, C. Passos, and D. Vega.

Hockey

Portuguese Co. v. Sikkim

A hockey match between members of the Portuguese Co. S.V.C. and a Sikkim team will be played at Hongkong Recreation Ground at 3 p.m. today.

The Portuguese Co. line-up will include:

E. Almeida, A. Gomes, S. Collaco, A. Leitao, V. Machado, A. Souza, H. Pinto, H. Machado, V. Encarnacao, V. O. Remedios, E. Leitao (Capt.), A. N. Other.

As needed to set matters right.

As a remedy for disordered liver, biliousness, colic, tonsils, stiff head, aches, pimples, blisters, skin, and other troubles arising from constipation Pinkettes are perfect. Tiny but thorough, as gentle as nature. Of all chemists, or 60 cents the phial, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuan Road, Shanghai.

PINKETTES

by pimples or blisters? If so it is a sure sign that

you are in need of

the best medicine.

As a remedy for disordered liver,

biliousness, colic, tonsils, stiff head,

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Pinkettes are perfect. Tiny

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aches, pimples, bl

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Share-holders £1,200,000

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A. L. D. STEWART, Manager.

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Capital Frs. 48,000,000.00
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This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

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Y.O.U. Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000

Silver 19,500,000

\$34,500,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

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Kugs. Ts.

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Reserve Fund 1,750,000

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Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.

London office: 64 Old Broad Street, E.C. 2

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Telephone: Central 4522.

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K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1918)

Authorised Capital \$60,000,000.00

Paid-up Capital \$12,279,800.00

Reserve Fund \$1,298,552.60

Special Reserve Fund \$1,898,933.68

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For 3 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

Shanghai, 1st Nov., 1918.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

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Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

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A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

H. G. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING

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Every description of Banking and Foreign Exchange Business transacted.

I. KENJOH, Manager.

Business and Official Notices

(Second Section)
THE CHINA PRESS

報 陸 大

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1919

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2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

UNION CHURCH

THANKSGIVING SERVICE

SUNDAY, 5th JANUARY,
at 11 a.m.

PREACHER:

**REV. GEORGE SHERWOOD
EDDY, D.D.**

20725

THE QUEST SOCIETY

will meet this coming Monday, the 6th inst., to hear a Lecture by Professor H. P. Shastri on—

"THE LORD'S SONG"

(Bhagavad Gita)

Its Author and Teachings—An Answer to the Riddle of Existence.

All interested in Metaphysics are especially invited to attend.

Time: 5.30 p.m.; Place:
KALEE HOTEL.

20733

World's Evangelical Alliance

Shanghai Branch

MEETINGS for UNITED PRAYER will be held in UNION CHURCH each day from the 6th (Monday) to the 11th (Saturday) incl. from 5.30 to 6.30.

ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED

20730

Private Day and Boarding School
31 and 32 Quinsan Road
re-opens for the Winter Term on Tuesday, January 7th, at 9 a.m. Kindergarten, Primary, and Grammar Grades.

Martha W. Jewell,
Principal

20723

S.S. "MELVILLE DOLLAR"

The S/S "Melville Dollar" is now discharging her cargo at the Shanghai-Hongkew-Pootung East Wharf. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and take immediate delivery of their goods. All claims against this steamer must be sent in within ten days after completion of the steamer's discharge or they will not be recognised. All risk of fire at the wharf to be borne by the consignees of the goods. Examination of damaged cargo will take place at the Wharf on Tuesday, January 7th at 10 a.m.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

20718

NOTICE

From 1st January, 1919, Mr. Chaou Kung-chee will act as our compradore, filling the vacancy occasioned by the death of our late compradore, Mr. Chang Yue-che.

CHINA & JAVA EXPORT CO.
L. JACOB, General Manager.

Shanghai, January 1st, 1919.

20711

NOTICE

With reference to the notice in this paper of Messrs. J. H. and C. K. Eagle, Inc., I beg to state that my connection as compradore to the said firm terminated already on May the 31st, 1918. After that date I acted as compradore to Mr. G. Louis, which position I, however, resigned, as per my letter to him of December the 9th, 1918.

MOW SONG CHING

莫 酋 清

20715

TURKISH BATH

and

MASSAGE ESTABLISHMENT
Specialty for rheumatism and nervousness; fat people reduced. 15 years' experience in U.S.A. Patients attended at their residences by arrangement.

Prof. I. K. SETO,

Tel. N. 2769, 25 North Szechuan Rd.

NOTICE

We hereby give notice that we have granted General Power of Attorney to Mr. F. H. W. Le Roux, who will sign our company per procura-
tion as and from this date.

Handelmaatschappij "Transmarina"

("Transmarina" Trading Co.)
G. J. GRILK,
Manager.

Shanghai, 1st Janhary, 1919.
20713

EDEN HOSPITAL

Dept. of Venereal Diseases
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(Opp. Lloyd's Road)
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Special consideration to men in uniform
DR. JAMES YUKING, Supt.

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SZECHWAN**

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MOST HAPPY AND
PROSPEROUS
NEW YEAR
TO YOU ALL.

WIDLER & CO.
Chungking, West China.
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OF THE

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AMERICAN EXPRESS

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is a battery of the highest quality, scientifically designed to insure the utmost in power, capacity and long life, backed by real service.

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Fancy Cakes and Candies of French Style in All Descriptions

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H. SHIMAMURA, Manager

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14-15 Quinsan Gardens

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20692 J-5

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20731 J. 5.

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20721 J. 10.

EXPERIENCED foreign stenographer and correspondent desires special work. Can organise and conduct follow-up letter systems. Apply to Box 470, THE CHINA PRESS.

20729 J. 7.

EXPERIENCED stenographer wishes to undertake extra work after office hours. Accustomed to engineering terms. Apply to Box 458, THE CHINA PRESS.

20688 J-7

APARTMENTS WANTED

ROOM, with board, wanted by young man, in proper American or English family. Apply Kalee Hotel No. 25.

20720 J-4

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICES and godowns to let in Canton and Kiangnan Roads. Apply to 10 Yangtze-poo Road. Telephone East 24.

20693 J-8

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20700

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WEATHER

Fine, cold, dry weather. Fresh to
strong winter monsoon.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, JANUARY 4, 1919

The Coming Industrial Expansion
of The World
(From the *Guaranty Trust Company's Bulletin*, Nov. 18)

WITH peace an accomplished fact we are faced to face with its problems and with those involved in the readjustments of finance and business from a war to a peace basis. And the most important question confronting our industrial and financial leaders is: What will be the major trend of economic development?

The best approach to an answer to this question seems to be an interpretation of relevant developments already in process before the war intervened. The provision of essential transportation agencies in the industrial and geographical frontiers of the world indicates that a combination of economic forces was laying the foundations before the war for a period of unusual world-wide industrial expansion. It appears likely that after the brief period of readjustment the world war will be found to have accelerated this movement materially.

Because of the unusual pressure in recent years for outlets for surplus capital, many plans were formulated for the development of transportation in various parts of the world. Isolated as they may appear when viewed singly, they are more rightly understood when regarded as so many expressions of a wide-spread desire to share in the industrial progress which comes with the development of new countries—the precursors of other of the world's recurrent periods of notable industrial expansion.

Among the undertakings of special significance, this connection, first place should be given to the Panama Canal—opened in the first month of the war—because it, more than any other single undertaking in recent years, is destined to affect the trade and industry of the entire world. Closely associated with this enterprise is the construction of the Alaskan Railway, now being completed and making available our only important supply of coal on the Pacific Coast.

The Canadian railway building program included the completion of the second and third trans-continental lines whose western extensions were to open up considerable virgin territory in the Canadian West and Northwest.

Australia, with an area equal to that of the continental United States, and with practically all its population of less than 5,000,000 concentrated along the coast, proposed the construction of two intersecting trans-continental railroads.

In Africa, the rail sections of the Cape-to-Cairo rail-water route were under construction, as were railroads reaching from the east and the west coasts into the heart of the continent. Among the many projected roads was a northern trans-continental between Algiers and Cairo through the one-time granary of the Roman world.

Railroads traversing Persia and Afghanistan were planned which would give direct rail communication between Europe and India, and the Bagdad road was to be extended toward the Persian Gulf.

China, after having remained in an isolated position without adequate means of communication between the extended parts of the country, was adopting the modern means of land communication. A beginning was made in the construction of a number of relatively short lines and a network of trunk lines was planned, of which the more important were those to connect Chengtu, the capital of the largest and possibly the richest of the interior Chinese provinces, with the coast; a road across Mongolia to the Trans-Siberian, and another westward through the heart of China, eventually to connect with the railroads in Russian Turkestan.

The construction of the Trans-Siberian line, although mainly for political purposes, had opened the way for the development of the resources of that region. In 1913, the Russian Minister of the Interior formulated a program for the building of 50,000 miles in the following

decade, which was unique in its scope and co-ordination of its various projects. The proposed lines in Siberia included the completion of the Amur River link of the Trans-Siberian, a trunk line across Southern and Western Siberia paralleling the Trans-Siberian, and numerous feeders for each of these trunk lines.

Brazil has one of the largest undeveloped areas of any of the countries of the world. Like the Australian commonwealth, practically the whole of its scant population is concentrated near the shores, and for the most part railroad construction has been intended to serve these isolated communities. Only in recent years have any efforts been made to connect these various settlements by rail lines. Extensive railroad construction schemes were under way in Brazil which pointed, not only to the linking up of these isolated settlements, but to the development of the great interior of the country and to furthering the diversification of industries so characteristic of Brazil in recent years. The Bolivian Government was planning the extension of the Bolivian railways to the northeast and the east of the Andes to open up the great expanse of territory in that region. Some of these lines were to be connected with the projected lines of Argentina to the south and with proposed trans-continental lines reaching from the eastern coast of Brazil to Bolivia. In fact, a number of railroad projects under way pointed to the opening up of the great interior of the whole South American continent.

It can scarcely be thought that the coincidence in time of these various undertakings for the development of the frontier regions was wholly, or even mainly, fortuitous. The timing of Germany's aggression in the interest of her contemplated short cut to industrial and political pre-eminence among the nations may well have been due to a realization that the peaceful industrial progress promised by this combination of effort in the widely scattered lands, and in which the neighboring peoples would share, was about to make forever impossible the Kaiser's domination of the world.

Actual construction of railroads has been suspended in some cases, and in others retarded, but in not a few instances it has been hastened by the war. Doubtless Brazil has experienced a more nearly complete suspension of railroad building than any of the other countries mentioned, but preparation is being made for prompt resumption of construction, with the return of more normal conditions.

The Chinese building program also has been affected unfavorably by the war. Nevertheless, important additions have been made, aggregating approximately 800 miles during the war. Of the lines completed in 1917, two are of especial significance. One of these, a 140-mile section of the Canton-Hankow line, is a link in the route which will soon unite South China and Peking. The other is a 60-mile feeder of the Trans-Siberian Railway in Manchuria. Early in this year a line was extended from South Manchuria into Mongolia, the first railroad to penetrate this territory. But preparation is being made for prompt resumption of construction, with the return of more normal conditions.

The Chinese building program also has been affected unfavorably by the war. Nevertheless, important additions have been made, aggregating approximately 800 miles during the war. Of the lines completed in 1917, two are of especial significance. One of these, a 140-mile section of the Canton-Hankow line, is a link in the route which will soon unite South China and Peking. The other is a 60-mile feeder of the Trans-Siberian Railway in Manchuria. Early in this year a line was extended from South Manchuria into Mongolia, the first railroad to penetrate this territory. But preparation is being made for prompt resumption of construction, with the return of more normal conditions.

Construction in Siberia has proceeded rapidly. The completion in 1915 of the Amur River division of the Trans-Siberian in the East, together with the extension in 1913 of the Ekaterinburg-Tiumen line to Omsk in the West, has given virtually a double track from European Russia to Vladivostok. Several of the new lines projected in 1913 are now in operation. Of these, the most extensive is the Altai Railway, 510 miles in length and connecting the Trans-Siberian with the rich agricultural section to the south of its intersection with the Ob River. Farther west the Kulundia Railway, extending 200 miles south from the Siberian trunk line, was completed in 1916. Another feeder for the trunk line, connecting it with the coal and iron fields in the upper Tom River Valley, is in operation, 147 miles having been completed. Five short lines connecting the Trans-Siberian with the Amur River have also been constructed.

The notable achievement in Africa has been the continuation of the southern rail link in the Cape-to-Cairo route. Within recent weeks this line was completed to Bukama on the navigable Congo, 2,600 miles from Cape Town. A projected 550-mile road between the Congo and Lake Albert would complete this trans-continental route. The railway in German East Africa was extended to Lake Tanganyika on the eve of the war, and there is now, with the road's western connections, a rail-water line across the center of the continent. The railroad from Lüboho Bay has been extended eastward to Katanga, a rich mineral

region of the Belgian Congo, and with the road already reaching the Indian Ocean at Beira, gives a second east and west trans-continental line. A permanent standard gauge railroad was laid by the British Expeditionary Forces from Egypt into Palestine. Military considerations have prevented publicity concerning other construction in the Near East, but there are evidences that considerable mileage has been built.

Despite the magnitude of the Australian contribution to the Allied military and naval forces, practically the whole of its scant population is concentrated near the shores, and for the most part railroad construction has been intended to serve these isolated communities. Only in recent years have any efforts been made to connect these various settlements by rail lines. Extensive railroad construction schemes were under way in Brazil which pointed,

not only to the linking up of these isolated settlements, but to the development of the great interior of the country and to furthering the diversification of industries so characteristic of Brazil in recent years. The Bolivian Government was planning the extension of the Bolivian railways to the northeast and the east of the Andes to open up the great expanse of territory in that region. Some of these lines were to be connected with the projected lines of Argentina to the south and with proposed trans-continental lines reaching from the eastern coast of Brazil to Bolivia. In fact, a number of railroad projects under way pointed to the opening up of the great interior of the whole South American continent.

It can scarcely be thought that the coincidence in time of these various undertakings for the development of the frontier regions was wholly, or even mainly, fortuitous. The timing of Germany's aggression in the interest of her contemplated short cut to industrial and political pre-eminence among the nations may well have been due to a realization that the peaceful industrial progress promised by this combination of effort in the widely scattered lands, and in which the neighboring peoples would share, was about to make forever impossible the Kaiser's domination of the world.

Actual construction of railroads has been suspended in some cases, and in others retarded, but in not a few instances it has been hastened by the war. Doubtless Brazil has experienced a more nearly complete suspension of railroad building than any of the other countries mentioned, but preparation is being made for prompt resumption of construction, with the return of more normal conditions.

The Chinese building program also has been affected unfavorably by the war. Nevertheless, important additions have been made, aggregating approximately 800 miles during the war. Of the lines completed in 1917, two are of especial significance. One of these, a 140-mile section of the Canton-Hankow line, is a link in the route which will soon unite South China and Peking. The other is a 60-mile feeder of the Trans-Siberian Railway in Manchuria. Early in this year a line was extended from South Manchuria into Mongolia, the first railroad to penetrate this territory. But preparation is being made for prompt resumption of construction, with the return of more normal conditions.

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A Word Of Warning

Hold Firm On The Home Front

By J. Holland Rose, M.D.

London, November 15.—If ever the British race needed to preserve its qualities of prudence, self-restraint, and persistence, it is now. The war was for our peaceful industrial community an act of sublime temerity. When unprepared, we undertook to stay the conquering rush of a nation supremely well prepared for war. Thanks to the splendid courage of our soldiers and sailors we have emerged triumphant from the awful ordeal.

But peace is not yet absolutely assured. True, the drastic terms imposed by Marshal Foch for the great peace place Germany at a great disadvantage in a strictly military and naval sense. But in regard to diplomacy she still holds good cards; and she will doubtless play them skillfully against the Allied Coalition in its long and difficult task of imposing, first, the preliminaries of peace, and, secondly, the definitive treaty of peace.

Even then there remains the final act of securing from the representatives of the German people their ratification of that treaty. It is a fact well known to students of history that these three stages take so much time as to make the final part of the struggle an affair of endurance. If the victors from war-weariness relax their political efforts, or fall out among themselves, the beaten party may quickly regain lost ground while the conquerors, from carelessness or schisms, may lose the fruits of many a victory.

Often have the combatants had cause to curse the "penmen" who signed away what their blood had bought; but not seldom the nation behind the "penmen" is to blame.

Two Well-Known Examples

May I explain what I mean by reference to two well-known examples—those of 1801-2 and of 1871? In the former case we had ended the war against Bonaparte (then First Consul of France) on even terms. We had beaten France on sea; she had worsted us on land. The preliminaries of peace were signed away what their blood had bought; but not seldom the nation behind the "penmen" is to blame.

In that interval the war weariness of the British people and the wily pertinacity of Bonaparte inflicted on us severe losses both in regard to the Colonies and the continent of Europe. For particulars I must refer readers to my "Life of Napoleon." But discontent in England and the straits of our money market led to the acceptance of terms in the Treaty of Amiens which were so unsatisfactory as to make the ensuing peace merely an uneasy truce, destined to lead to a far worse war.

The example of France in 1871 is even more instructive. The young French Republic was in sore straits in January, 1871, when it signed the armistice with Germany on very unfavorable terms. Bismarck thrust on France still harder conditions. In the preliminary of peace were therefore a compromise. As in the case of all preliminaries, they were a first draft; and to reduce them to exact details required nearly six months before they were clearly signed in the Treaty of Amiens.

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The Chief Danger Ahead

Hitherto they have done so as far as lay in their power. At every point in the war they have maligned their country and cause of the Allies, distorting the evidence so as to minimize the guilt of the Central Empires and to fasten blame on the Governments of London, Paris and Rome. Their effort has obviously been everywhere to spread blind hatred of government; and among the prejudiced or those who were too ill-informed to understand the documentary evidence, they achieved a passing success.

It is these men who probably are the chief danger ahead. Both in

England and France they seem to have captured certain organizations, and they will doubtless use their influence to wreck the Allied cause in the ensuing negotiations, as they sought to clog it during the war by starting strikes wherever possible.

The Governments of Great Britain and France are certainly alive to the dangers of this reckless group. But it is well that the nations should be prepared to back up those Governments in all efforts that may be needed to defeat its designs. Firmer and wiser action at the outset might have crushed the almost anarchic movement of the Paris Communists in March, 1871. Nearly all unprejudiced Frenchmen are aware that the raising of the red flag in Paris, while France still had to reckon with Germany, was a dastardly crime against "la patrie." But on that occasion France was concerned only with her own fortunes.

On the shoulders of the Allies there now rest the fortunes of the Belgians, the Poles, the Russians, the Czechoslovakia, the Jugoslavs, the Greeks, the Armenians, the Syrians, the Arabs, and the Jews of Palestine.

I protest, then, that any agitation here or in France or in Italy on behalf of the red Revolution, during the anxious time of waiting before the definitive treaties will be signed and ratified, will be an act of the blackest treason to our glorious dead and to the generations of Britons, French and Italians who mean to secure the popular welfare by the paths of constitutional development, but it will also betray the interests of down-trodden peoples who now have a chance of living their free life.

Improving Wilson's English

(From *The New York Times*)

In Mr. Wilson's note of October 15 to Germany is this passage:

"Cities and villages if not destroyed, are being stripped of all they contain not only, but often of their very inhabitants."

The unusual placing of "not only," Mr. Wilson's felicitous refusal to make it follow "stripped," the emphasis derived from its latter place, are evident. Just as Dante forced words to say what he meant to say, Mr. Wilson arranges them so that they speak with the most force.

Who could have thought that in friendly, gallant Canada these few lines in Mr. Wilson's note would find a bit of correction, revision, excision, such as his writings have probably not been subjected to since he was an undergraduate at Princeton and the professor of rhetoric was unusually severe, having ravaged his chin, perhaps, at shaving time? The Montreal Gazette restricts its correction to removing "not only" from the station to which Mr. Wilson appointed it and making it a buffer phrase between "stripped" and "if." "Stripped not only of all they contain." This is a piece of orthodox "restoration." The judicious corrector for the press keeps in mind, however, that to change an extraordinary position of words is probably to disregard the deliberate intention of the writer.

In the Toronto Globe's version "not only" has disappeared, and "but often" is replaced by "and oftentimes," a poetical substitute. Surely these Canadian recensions come from no whimsy of the wires, but from the benevolent and honest desire to "improve" Mr. Wilson's English.

The Maw Of Mars

(From *The Chicago Evening Post*)

War is the great devourer. The lining of a 14-inch gun is worn out by 170 shots. A shot requires but the tiniest fraction of a second. Computation shows that the effective life of a big gun is but three and four-tenths seconds.

In an aerodrome in France is an attendant. He wakes the boys, looks after their clothes. That is all he is fit for now. But he is treated with the greatest respect, for he was once an aviator himself. Sometimes he murmur to a newcomer, as if in apology for his present occupation, "I spent 500 hours in the air." Five hundred hours, and he is now a nervous wreck!

The other day a Canadian aviator passed through Chicago. We rode with him for a few hours on the train. He will never fly again. He has no lesions, no broken bones. His nerves are gone. In his last flight his muscles, through sheer nervous strain, refused to function, and he dropped like a plummet for 6,000 feet—a mile—and redressed his machine just in time to save himself from annihilation. Each time that the brakes of the train began to grind his lips would set like the jaws of a steel trap. The motion of the slowing train was like that of falling. Each time it happened he would apologize in a stammering voice. Then he would apologize for stammering. Before a dive from cloudland he had never stammered, he said.

We know something of the cost of dreadnaughts, torpedoes and the shells of 14-inch guns. We give little thought to rifle cartridges. But they cost five cents apiece in America, 15 cents apiece, it is estimated, by the time they are delivered to the firing trench. These rifle cartridges are used in the machine-guns, and an ambitious gunner can use up \$1,750 worth of them every sixty seconds—almost the receipts from two small Liberty Bonds.

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Bringing Up Father**By George McManus****Fact And Fancies****Sundy's Small Profit**

"Speaking about profiteers," said the tall man, "brings to my mind the story of the Scotch shopkeeper, Sandy Macfee, who while talking to the manager of a London emporium said: 'Ye'll pardon my askin' ye, sir, but what profits can ye mak in Lunnon?'

"Oh, as for that," was the reply, "on some articles 5 percent, on others 10 percent, and on some 20 percent."

"Twenty percent! Man, it's awfu!"

"But, don't you?" asked the Londoner.

"Nae sic luck," exclaimed Sandy. "I can only mak 1 percent. I just buy a thing for a shillin' and I sell it for twa."

Fate's Football

When something goes wrong and Fate seems against you, you may derive comfort from considering the case of the man out West who knew real trouble—

Whose horse went dead and his mule went lame,

And he lost his cow in a poker game,

And a cyclone came on a summer day

And blew the house where he lived away.

Then an earthquake came when that was done

And swallowed the ground that the house stood on.

Then a tax collector he came round And charged him up with a hole in the ground.

Our Debt To The Onion

"Kill the onion and you leave a gap

in the universe," said a famous doctor.

"Kill anything else and there is a sub-

stitute. The potato is akin to the

cereal; cabbage and turnip and

cauliflower are of the same family;

beans are elongated peas; the lemon

is a pessimistic orange, watermelon

the survivor of a cucumber, and so on.

But the onion is sui generis, alone,

unique, triumphant. It is a special

creation to tempt the palate of a

worried world. Man in his wisdom

might have guessed everything else

under the sun, but he never would

have guessed an onion. Science may

deduce a new star before it becomes

visible, or radium before its discovery,

but the onion would have gone unin-

vited for ever had not its own in-

sinating yet not bashful quality

forced itself into tear-brimmed eyes

and upon liquefied anticipatory lips.

With what a mixture of gratitude and

awe should we view the spectacle of

Nature turning her energy to the

transmuting of mere clay into a

vegetable with an artistic tempera-

ment!"

The Story Of Fire

We have no evidence of the time when man did not have the knowledge of producing fire. It is certain that man possessed fire as far back as Quaternary time. In the case of the earliest cave-men we find numerous hearths, ashes, and cinders, bone wholly or partly calcined, and fragments of pottery blackened by smoke. As far back as we can go we find man cooking his meal. As to how men came by their knowledge of fire there is room for a wide difference of opinion. Its use was probably first known in some volcanic regions, where it was suggested by nature itself. Then came the two sticks, and later on the flints, by means of which men could produce the necessary agent at will.

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The Englishwoman's House

The British government has decided to promote the building after the war of some 300,000 workers' cottages as part of the scheme of national reconstruction. An important part of the planning for this great scheme is being done by women. At the Ministry of Reconstruction (the government) department to which has been intrusted the consideration of all post-war problems is a committee composed entirely of women, which is doing nothing else but consider the question of housing, not so much from the point of view of the builder and the landlord and house owner as from the point of view of the woman who has to work in the house, the housewife.

Building in the past has been done by men. They chose the site and the materials, they made the plans, and when all these things were settled they built the house. Women had no say in the matter at all. But when the house was built men ceased to have anything more to do with it. It was the housewife who became responsible for it, and upon her fell all the responsibility for making good, by her management and labor, defects which were really faults of the designer and the builder.

The Women's Building Committee of the Reconstruction Ministry is seeing what can be done to assure that the houses of the future are so built as to be more in keeping with a woman's idea than with a man's of what a house should be.

The outward planning of the house they feel they may leave safely to the men architects, so far as aesthetic beauty is concerned. Interiors are their strong point. They consider such things as the fireplace in relation to the coal hole. What are the clothes washing arrangements and the bathing arrangements? If there is no bath it means that water has repeatedly to be carried to some room or other, making work for the woman of the house.

With a view to saving labor in other directions for the housewife the committee goes closely into the provision of fitted-in furniture and other fixtures. Is there a suitable store place for food and is it on the south side of the house where the sun can

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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
Jan.	—	Vancouver, etc.	Besse Dollar	Br. R. D. & Co.
Jan.	4	Seattle, etc.	Kashima Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Jan.	12	San Francisco	Nanking	Am. C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan.	16	Tacoma, etc.	Arabie Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Jan.	18	Seattle, etc.	Yamashiro Maru	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Jan.	20	Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Br. C.P.R.
Jan.	21	Tacoma, etc.	Maudia Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
Jan.	22	San Francisco	Siberia Maru	Br. R. D. & Co.
Feb.	—	Vancouver	Meville Dollar	Br. R. D. & Co.
Feb.	1	New York via Panama	Stanley Dollar	Br. R. D. & Co.
Feb.	2	San Francisco	Harold Dollar	Br. R. D. & Co.
Feb.	3	Seattle, etc.	Bloemfontein	Br. J. M. & Co.
Feb.	9	San Francisco	Katori Maru	Am. C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb.	11	San Francisco	China	Jap. T. K. K.
Feb.	22	Vancouver	Tenyo Maru	Br. C.P.R.
Mar.	8	San Francisco	Empress of Russia	Br. T. K. K.
			Shinjo Maru	Jap. T. K. K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
Jan.	4	Moto, Kobe & Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Jan.	4	Kobe	Kanagawa Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Jan.	8	Moto, Kobe & Osaka	uni Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Jan.	10	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yihama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap. R.V.F.
Jan.	10	Moto, Kobe & Osaka	Penza	R.V.F.
Jan.	11	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yihama	Kusunuma Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Jan.	14	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yihama	Chikugo Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
Jan.	20	Liverpool, etc.	Tanaka Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Jan.	25	London, etc.	Pembrokeshire	Br. Glen Line
Feb.	3	London, etc.	Barneo Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Feb.	11	London, etc.	Mishima Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Mar.	—	London, etc.	Andes Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
			Alps Maru	Jap. O. S. K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
Jan.	4.00	Ningpo	Kiangtung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan.	5	D. L. Swatow and Canton	Hutong	Br. Is. & S. Co.
Jan.	5	Hongkong	Kwanhsien	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan.	5	D. L. Swatow	Hwangkuo	Br. B. & S.
Jan.	5	Hongkong	Kaiori Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Jan.	6	4.00 Ningpo	Hain Peking	Br. B. & S.
Jan.	6	D. L. Swatow, Hkong & Cton	Hsin Ninghsao	Chi. N.S.S. Co.
Jan.	7	Fehow	Esang	Br. J. M. & Co.
Jan.	7	Hongkong and Canton	Soma Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Jan.	7	Hongkong	Shanghai	Br. B. & S.
Jan.	8	D. L. Amoy, Hkong & Cton	Suiyuan	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Jan.	11	Hongkong and Manilla	Kaifong	Br. B. & S.
Jan.	12	D. L. Swatow and Hongkong		

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
Jan.	4 noon	Dalny	Toko Maru	Jap. S.M.R.
Jan.	5	D. L. Weihaiwei & Chefoo	Koonshing	Br. J. M. & Co.
Jan.	7	4.00* Tsingtao	Yekishin Maru	Jap. S.M.R.
Jan.	7	D. L. Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tiao	Yihama Maru	Br. Is. & S. Co.
Jan.	8	2.00 Dalny	Sakaki Maru	Jap. S. M. R.
Jan.	10	8.00* Tsingtao and Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap. R.V.F.
Jan.	10	4.00 Vladivostock	Penza	R.V.F.
Jan.	12	—	Kohoku Maru	Jap. O. S. K.

*A.M. N.Y.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Arrivals

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
Jan. 3	Ningpo	Hsin Ninghsao	Chi. N.S.S. Co.
Jan. 3	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 3	Hankow	Kiangtung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 3	Hankow	Hampung	Chi. San Peh S.N.
Jan. 3	Hankow	Woo Sung	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 3	Hankow	Ninghsao	Chi. N.S.S. Co.
Jan. 3	Hankow	Meian	Am. Socony.
Jan. 3	Hongkong	Kashima Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.

Men-of-War in Port

Station	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Gun Max	Commander
WWWW	Oct. 10	Villalobos	Ship	Br. g-h.			
WWWW	Oct. 10	Manilas	Am. g-b.				
WWWW	Oct. 15	Sai, Okoto	Am. g-b.				
WWWW	Oct. 15	Klang	Br. g-b.				
WWWW	—	Latchoan	Chi. g-b.				
WWWW	—	Tsoutai	Chi. cr.				
WWWW	—	Kanden	Chi. g-b.				
WWWW	—	Leiden	Chi. g-b.				
WWWW	Nov. 8	Hokkaido	Chi. g-b.				
WWWW	Nov. 15	Chenan	Chi. g-b.				
WWWW	Nov. 11	Fukong	Chi. g-b.				
WWWW	Dec. 21	Quins	Am. g-b.				

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Steamer Gray, will be despatched from N.Y.C. Mail Wharf on Saturday, January 4, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to THE JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers, Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chingking, Captain N. M. Newbold, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, Jan. 4, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wuchang, Captain J. M. Johnstone, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, January 10, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Steamer Pickard, will leave on Saturday, January 11, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to THE JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers, Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 250.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The Ste. Kiangtung, Captain D. D. Ross, will leave on Saturday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The Ste. Kwangtab, Captain C. Stewart, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.**SWATOW.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Chartered Steamer Hwang Kuei, Captain Hiraoka, will leave on Sunday, January 5, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.**HONGKONG & CANTON.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Yingchow, Captain E. B. Simons, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, January 5, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.**SWATOW & HONGKONG.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sinkiang, Captain G. W. Eddy, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, January 7, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.**HONGKONG & CANTON.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sinkiang, Captain G. W. Eddy, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, January 7, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.**TAIKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHEW & REELUNG.**—The Steamer Suma Maru, Captain N. Iwamatsu, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtsze-pan Wharf on Tuesday, January 7, at 4:30 p.m. The above steamer will convey passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central 4234 & 4235.**HONGKONG.**—The Ste. Chicago Maru, Captain T. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtsze-pan Wharf on Wednesday, January 8, at 4:30 p.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom Jetty at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central 4234 & 4235.**WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TSING-TAO.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Fengting, Captain McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, January 7, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.**SWATOW & HONGKONG.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Kaifong, Captain John Cogan, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, January 12, at daylight. For Freight or Passage,

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, January 3, 1919.
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS
Oriental
Yangtzeop Cotton Tls. 9.25 Mar.
New Engineering Tls. 26.00
New Engineering Tls. 26.50
New Engineering Tls. 26.75 Mar.
Eng Engineering Tls. 26.50 Mar.

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, January 3, 1919.
Money And Bullion
Sovereigns: buying rate.
① 5/1=Th. 3.93
② exch. 72.4=Mex. \$5.49
Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate.
① 121=Tls. 82.64
② 73.4=Mex. \$114.14
Mex. Dollars Market Rate: 72.15
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 255
Copper Cash per tael 1839
Native Interest Tls. 28

Exchange Market

Messrs. Maitland and Fearon write as follows in their weekly report:
The London and New York maximum prices for silver remain at 48½d. and G: \$1.01½ respectively. Our local rate for T/T on London has remained at 5/2d. throughout the week; a premium of about 1d. has ruled for cash delivery account of the settlement for the end of the year, for the same reason the exact tone of the forward market, owing to covering operations, closed uncertain, but after Chinese New Year, 4/1d. February, and 4/1d. March appear to be about the market rates. Further than this the banks show little disposition to sell unless cover is forthcoming.

Our local stock of sycee and bar silver is reported about the same as last week, Tls. 19,730,000. The stock of Mexican and Chinese dollars at \$13,940,000 is \$500,000 higher than last week.

Amusements

Victoria Theatre

PROGRAMME

for
January 4th, 5th and 6th

"MINOIS RIVER"

Interesting

"The Silent Terror"

Two Parts

"THE LURE OF THE UNATTAINABLE"

Two Parts

"When Eddie Took A Bath"

Comedy

"A Young Heart and A Wise Head"

Comedy

"Boobley's Baby"

Comedy

ISIS THEATRE

Corner of Jukong and North Szechuan Roads

PROGRAMME

for
Saturday and Sunday, 4th and 5th, January

"The Red Ace"

10th and 11th Episodes
and

Keystone and Chaplin Comedies

MATINEE TODAY

"Who Is Number One?"

APOLLO THEATRE - TONIGHT

BABY MARY OSBORNE

In an original Five-Part Pathé Gold Rooster Play

"LITTLE MARY SUNSHINE"

It hardly seems possible for this little artiste to hold you strong for five reels but she does and its five reels of good pictures too. You will enjoy this photo play for it gives her a chance to show you she is aptly named

THE SUNSHINE OF THE SCREEN

AMERICAN NEWS

A new, original and up-to-date topical film

LUCIEN - LUCIEN

IN — The happy and quaint Frenchman — IN

"THE EFFECTS OF TRANSFUSION"

The transfusion of blood has saved many lives but this operation will give you some of the heartiest laughs you ever had.

Matinee, Sunday 3 p.m.

"Who is No 1?"

Episode 13 "Conversed"

Episode 14 "No Surrender"

Coming shortly "SUSAN."

Coming shortly DOROTHY GISH

and

OWEN MOORE

in

"Susan Rocks the Boat"

A Five-Part, fine art comedy of the kind our patrons always enjoy. Look out for the date.

Singapore Rubber Auction

Singapore, December 18 and 19.
Following were the prices realised at the auction this week:

Singapore per lb.

Alma 32,500

Amherst 5,660

Anglo-Dutch 61,000

Ayer Tawah 172,000

Batu Anam 24,300

Bukit Toh Alang 20,431

Bute 11,500

Chempak 16,027

Chemor 19,131

Cheng 16,578

Consolidated 54,224

Dominion 31,006

Gulu Kalumpang 36,500

Guna Consolidated 62,000

Kaumanti 27,395

Kapala 11,871

Kapayang 1

Karan 7,680

Kota Bahru 30,408

Kroewok 50,000

Langkat 1

Padang 25,000

Permatang 5,934

Pengkalan 17,695

Repar 18,000

Samangaga 10,700

See Kee 1

Senawang 23,176

Shanghai-Malay 1

Shanghai-Klebang 12,270

Shanghai-Kelantan 8,500

Shanghai-Seremban 12,137

Shanghai-Pahang 12,094

Shanghai-Sumatra 52,960

Sua Mangal 1

Sungala 11,291

Sunset 22,071

Taiping 13,510

Tanah Merah 31,500

Tebong 75,000

Uloboi 5,298

Zhangbe 60,600

Rubber Outputs

Nov. Dec.

Turkey Oranges per lb.

Peaches per lb.

Pear per lb.

Persimmons per lb.

Feijoas per lb.

Plum per lb.

Pamelo per lb.

Pinapple per lb.

Strawberries per lb.

Walnuts per lb.

Vegetables per lb.

Artichokes per lb.

Asparagus per doz.

Radishes per bunch

Spinach per lb.

Tomatoes per bunch

Turnips per lb.

French Beans per lb.

Broad Beans per lb.

Beetroot per bunch

Bamboo Shoots per lb.

Cabbage per bunch

Carrots per bunch

Cauliflower per bunch

Celery per bunch

Egg Plant per lb.

Green Corn per lb.

Leeks per bunch

Mushrooms per lb.

Onions per lb.

Parsnips per bunch

Potatoes per picul

Fens per lb.

Grain And Flour

Flour American per 50 lbs.

Flour Australian \$4.00

Flour Shanghai \$2.20

Rice per 200 lbs. \$7.00

Milk

Foreign dairies per bottle 20

Chinese dairies 17

Fodder

Barley per 114 lbs. \$2.50

Bran \$2.20

Fuel

House Coal per ton Ths. 19.00

Stove Coal per ton Ths. 23.00

Firewood per 50 bundles \$1.00

Laundry

Per 100 articles \$3.00-4.00

E. KILNER,
Chief Inspector.

Provision Prices

In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew market as compiled on December 31, 1918.

Butcher's Meat

Beef per lb. 14-20

Mutton 16-20

Pork 26-30

Veal 25-30

Fish

Bream per lb. 18-20

Cod 20-25

Mandarin 25-30

Mackerel 25-30

Pomfret 25-30

Salmon 18-20

Small none

Soles 16-20

Whitobait 20-25

Game, Poultry And Eggs

Deer each \$2.00-\$3.50